

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS  
NOTICE

**WE** Have This Day authorized  
JAMES L. BARNES, PRES. EDV.

WE Have This Day authorized M  
JAMES JARDINE BELL-IRVIN  
Sign our Firm  
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.  
Hongkong, 1st May, 1886. 135

FOR NEW YORK.  
THE 3/3 A II American Bark

"MABEL,"  
Snow, Master, will load here for the above  
port, and will have quick despatch.  
For Freight, apply to  
ARNOLD, KARBERG & Co.,  
Hongkong, 7th May, 1886. 135

FOR HARBOR AND LONDON.  
 "HE A 1. Baité Barque"  
 "ELIZABETH NICHOLSON,"  
 of Giverson, Muster, will load here for the above  
 on Friday, 11th inst. at 11 a.m. quick despatch.  
 For Freight apply to  
 A. HENRIK. KARBERG & Co.  
 Hongkong, 7th May, 1886. 193  
 HOANGHAB, MIDDLESSBORO, LONDON,  
 PENANG, AND SINGAPORE.  
 The Steamship  
 "HUNTINGDON,"  
 Captain Carr, having arrived from the above  
 place, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed  
 that their Goods are being landed and stored at  
 risk into the Godowns of the undersigned  
 and/or on board of the wharves or boats deliver  
 by or obtained.  
 Consignees of Cargo will be forwarded upon  
 delivery to the contrary to him before 1 P.M.  
 11-DAY.  
 Cargo remaining undelivered after the 13th  
 inst. will be subject to rent.  
 No Claims will be admitted after the Godown

No Fire Insurance has been effected.  
Bills of Lading will be Countersigned by  
**SIEMSEN & Co.,**  
Agents.  
Hongkong, 6th May, 1886. [95]  
**FROM HAMBURG, PENANG, AND**  
**SINGAPORE.**  
**THE Steamship**

**"HESPERIA."**

Captain Christiansen, having arrived from the  
Port of Canton, Singapore. His Cargo are hereby  
declared, that the Goods are being landed on  
board at their risk into the Godowns of the Under-  
signed, whence and/or from the wharves of  
the said Godowns, they may be removed to  
Optional Cargo will be forwarded unless  
to the contrary be given before 1 P.M.  
to-day.

Goods remaining undelivered after the 13th  
inst. will be subject to rent.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods  
are left out Godowns.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by  
**SIEMSEN & Co.,**  
Agents.

Hongkong, 6th May, 1886. [58

**NOTICE TO CARGOES.**

**S. S. "MONMOUTHSHIRE,"**

FROM GLASGOW, HAMBURG, ANT-  
WERP, LONDON, AND SINGAPORE.

UNSIGNERS of Cargo who have been

that all Goods, with the exception of  
gun. are being landed at their risk, into the  
godowns of the undersigned, at Wanchai, be-  
hind the premises known as No. 3, "Blue  
Buildings," whence and/or from the wharves  
cargo may be obtained.  
Optional cargo will be forwarded on, unless  
notice to the contrary be given before 2 P.M.  
ON DAY.

to leave the Godowns, and all Goods remaining on board the 13th instant, will be subject to rent at the rate of One cent per package per day. All Claims against the steamer must be presented to the Undersigned on or before the 15th May, 1898, or they will not be recognized. No Fire Insurance has been effected. Bills of Lading will be countersigned by  
ADAMSON, BELL & Co.,  
Agents.  
Hongkong, 6th May, 1898.

**NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.**  
**AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S**  
**STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.**  
FROM TRIESTE, ADEEN, COLOMBO,  
PENANG, & SINGAPORE.  
The Steamer  
"VORWAERTS"  
in connection with the S. S. *Argo* from Calcutta and Madras having arrived from the above Ports, consignees of Goods on board are informed that their Goods, with the exception of Opium, are being landed at their risk into the Godown.

Consignees wishing to receive their Goods at the Wharf are at liberty to do so.  
No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all claims must be made at the undersigned BEFORE MON, 14th of MAY, or they WILL NOT BE RECOGNIZED.  
No Fire Insurance has been effected, and all Goods remaining in the Godowns after the 14th of MAY, will be subject to rent.  
Bills of Lading will be countersigned by  
O. BACHRACH,  
Agent.

Heongkong, 6th May, 1886. [3]  
HONGKONG GANTON AND

MACAO STEAMSHIP COMPANY,  
LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that an EXTRAORDINARY MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the above Company, No. 1, will be held at the Registered Office of the above Company, No. 1, at the SENG KEE BUILDING, 30, ROYAL ROAD, HONG KONG, on the 7TH DAY (FRIDAY), the 7th day of MAY, 1936, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, for the purpose of confirming the Special Resolution proposed and passed at the last Meeting of the Shareholders held on the 26th day of April, 1936.

Dated this 7th day of May, 1936.  
By Order of the Board of Directors,  
T. ARNOLD,  
Secretary.

THE LEE YUEN SUGAR REFINING  
COMPANY, LIMITED.

**IN LIQUIDATION.**

**ALL** Persons having **CLAIMS** against the Company are requested to send their Claims to the Liquidators at the Office of **C. EWENS, Solicitor to the Liquidators** before the 14th instant, after which date the Liquidators will proceed to distribute the Assets of the Company having regard only to the Claims of which they shall then have received notice.

**C. EWENS,**  
Solicitor to the Liquidators  
Hongkong, 6th May, 1886. [3]

**STANDARD LIFE OFFICE.**

INVESTED FUNDS.....\$3,400,027.

ENDOWMENT ASSU-  
RANCE POLICIES  
SECURED PAYMENT.  
POLICIES  
RETIREMENT ANNUITY  
POLICIES

Are granted under  
liberal conditions  
regards Rates, Non-  
forfeiture, Surrender  
and Revival.

EVERY facility is afforded for despatch of  
Business Premiums moderate. Proposals  
granted on application.

THE BORNEO COMPANY, LIMITED  
Agents, Hongkong,  
Hongkong, 20th April, 1896. 1808-



## INTIMATIONS.

CHINESE IMPERIAL GOVERNMENT  
EIGHT PER CENT. LOAN OF 1891.

## SIXTH DRAWING.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that in conformity with the stipulations contained in the Bonds of this Loan, the following Numbers of Bonds to be paid off at Par at the Office of the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION, in Hongkong, on the 4th day of May, 1896, when the interest thereon will cease to be payable, were this day drawn at the Office of the said Corporation in Hongkong, in the presence of Mr. H. ROBERT MAURICE BEVIL, Chief Accountant of the said Corporation, and of the undersigned Notary.

## NUMBERS OF BONDS DRAWN.

1,000 BONDS, NOS.:			
3	11	27	37
11	57	77	92
217	125	130	150
173	180	190	202
297	236	245	259
286	293	300	315
340	348	356	364
399	408	421	430
453	461	475	484
510	517	524	533
564	572	581	590
619	627	636	645
676	680	691	700
731	740	749	758
787	797	801	819
861	861	868	878
909	919	928	937
983	984	992	997
1011	1019	1027	1036
1076	1085	1094	1103
1131	1141	1150	1159
1179	1190	1200	1212
1235	1243	1252	1261
1290	1300	1310	1321
1347	1355	1367	1379
1404	1413	1424	1435
1460	1469	1478	1488
1510	1524	1533	1543
1570	1579	1588	1597
1629	1638	1647	1656
1684	1693	1702	1711
1739	1748	1757	1766
1797	1806	1815	1824
1859	1868	1877	1886
1924	1933	1942	1951
2002	2011	2020	2029
2073	2082	2091	2100
2131	2140	2149	2158
2190	2199	2208	2217
2254	2263	2272	2281
2320	2329	2338	2347
2387	2396	2405	2414
2462	2471	2480	2489
2532	2541	2550	2559
2625	2634	2643	2652
2697	2706	2715	2724
2781	2790	2799	2808
2853	2862	2871	2880
2931	2940	2949	2958
3021	3030	3039	3048
3094	3103	3112	3121
3140	3149	3158	3167
3197	3206	3215	3224
3250	3259	3268	3277
3317	3326	3335	3344
3383	3392	3401	3410
3447	3456	3465	3474
3521	3530	3539	3548
3584	3593	3602	3611
3644	3653	3662	3671
3699	3708	3717	3726
3763	3772	3781	3790
3814	3823	3832	3841
3877	3886	3895	3904
3940	3949	3958	3967
4000	4009	4018	4027
4060	4069	4078	4087
4120	4129	4138	4147
4190	4199	4208	4217
4260	4269	4278	4287
4320	4329	4338	4347
4390	4399	4408	4417
4460	4469	4478	4487
4520	4529	4538	4547
4590	4599	4608	4617
4660	4669	4678	4687
4720	4729	4738	4747
4790	4799	4808	4817
4860	4869	4878	4887
4920	4929	4938	4947
4990	4999	5008	5017
5060	5069	5078	5087
5120	5129	5138	5147
5190	5199	5208	5217
5260	5269	5278	5287
5320	5329	5338	5347
5390	5399	5408	5417
5460	5469	5478	5487
5520	5529	5538	5547
5590	5599	5608	5617
5660	5669	5678	5687
5720	5729	5738	5747
5790	5799	5808	5817
5860	5869	5878	5887
5920	5929	5938	5947
5990	5999	6008	6017
6060	6069	6078	6087
6120	6129	6138	6147
6190	6199	6208	6217
6260	6269	6278	6287
6320	6329	6338	6347
6390	6399	6408	6417
6460	6469	6478	6487
6520	6529	6538	6547
6590	6599	6608	6617
6660	6669	6678	6687
6720	6729	6738	6747
6790	6799	6808	6817
6860	6869	6878	6887
6920	6929	6938	6947
6990	6999	7008	7017
7060	7069	7078	7087
7120	7129	7138	7147
7190	7199	7208	7217
7260	7269	7278	7287
7320	7329	7338	7347
7390	7399	7408	7417
7460	7469	7478	7487
7520	7529	7538	7547
7590	7599	7608	7617
7660	7669	7678	7687
7720	7729	7738	7747
7790	7799	7808	7817
7860	7869	7878	7887
7920	7929	7938	7947
7990	7999	8008	8017
8060	8069	8078	8087
8120	8129	8138	8147
8190	8199	8208	8217
8260	8269	8278	8287
8320	8329	8338	8347
8390	8399	8408	8417
8460	8469	8478	8487
8520	8529	8538	8547
8590	8599	8608	8617
8660	8669	8678	8687
8720	8729	8738	8747
8790	8799	8808	8817
8860	8869	8878	8887
8920	8929	8938	8947
8990	8999	9008	9017
9060	9069	9078	9087
9120	9129	9138	9147
9190	9199	9208	9217
9260	9269	9278	9287
9320	9329	9338	9347

New York. Mr. A. Wind, 21 Park Row.  
Daily Press Office, January 1896.

## SILICATED.

## CARBON FILTERS.

## WITH MOTABLE BLOCKS.

## FOR PURIFYING DRINKING WATER.

## A S. WATSON &amp; CO. LIMITED.

## THE HONGKONG DISPENSARY.

## Hongkong, 1st May, 1896.

## NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

## Communications on Editorial matters should be addressed to "The Editor," and those on business "The Manager," and not to individuals by name.

## Correspondents are requested to forward their names and addresses with communications addressed to the Editor, not for publication, but as evidence of good faith.

## All letters for publication should be written on one side of the paper only.

## Advertisements and Subscriptions will be continued until ordered for a fixed period by the continued mail.

## Orders for extra copies of the Daily Press should be sent before 11 a.m. on the day of publication. After that hour he supply is limited.

## The Daily Press.

## HONGKONG, MAY 7th, 1896.

## PROBABLY the most important provision in the Spirit Licences Bill, from a popular point of view, is that which compels public-houses to close at eleven o'clock at night. The reason for the introduction of this provision has never been stated in Council, and we are at a loss to know what it is. But whether the provision be a desirable one or not we hold that the Legislature has no right to take action in such a matter until after full explanation of the grounds on which the proposal is made and opportunity has been afforded for public discussion. Now in this case no such explanation has been given, and probably not six persons in the Colony outside of the Legislative Council know of the existence of this eleven o'clock clause until we mentioned it in a paragraph two days ago. The statement of the Acting Attorney-General in moving the second reading of the Bill was most decidedly misleading. After saying that there was very little that was new in the Bill, and making other remarks leading to the supposition that the licensing provisions were the same as had been included in the defunct Spirit Farm Bill, he went on to say "The first new clause is clause 3.—The Colonial Secretary may at any time issue temporary licences for the sale of liquor at any public entertainment or on any public occasion on payment of such fee as may be to the Governor shall seem fit." The next new article is No. 29, which establishes for the first time wholesale and grocers' licences. Now the section which introduces the eleven o'clock closing system is No. 20, which consists of several sub-sections incorporating the regulations subject to which the business of a publican is to be carried on. The section is a new one and ought to have been made the subject of special remark on the part of the member of the Government in charge of the Bill. There has been no explanation on the part of the public for the earlier closing of public-houses in Hongkong, nor do we think any good reason exists for the proposed curtailment. The one certainly rests on the Attorney-General to justify his proposal. For our own part, we think that if the Hongkong Hotel were closed at eleven o'clock every evening considerable inconvenience would be caused to the public, and the same applies more or less to the other hotels and public-houses in the place. Some amendment of the existing law is perhaps desirable, if not absolutely necessary. In the recognition of this a publican under the existing law he binds himself not to permit any person "to remain in or upon the same [his house] tipping or drinking after the hour of— at night, or on Sunday at any hour, always excepting moderate refreshment to persons who may be bona fide travelling." The hour ought either to be stated, which it is not, at present, or the words "after the hour of" ought to be taken out altogether. Mr. Acland has adopted the course of filling up the blank by inserting the figures 11. Probably he

adopted that hour because it is the hour at which public-houses are closed in the provinces at home. But we maintain, London ought to be taken as a model rather than the provincial towns, and in London the hour is twelve. In England entertainments begin as a rule at half-past seven or eight and are over before eleven o'clock, whereas in Hongkong they never commence until nine and are seldom over until half-past eleven. If any one returning from an entertainment wishes to obtain refreshment at one of the hotels on his way home the clause now under notice will prevent him. Life hours are the rule rather than the exception in Hongkong and the early closing system as applied to hotels is entirely unsuited to the local conditions.

A few weeks ago we wrote on the Sunday closing question and the existing provision as to bona fide travellers. We were under the impression at the time—an impression gathered from the Acting Attorney-General's speeches—that the provisions of the new Bill were the same as those which had appeared in the Spirit Bill, which was dropped. On referring to the Bill itself, however, we find that the form of recognition was that "the" licensee do observe all the conditions of the Spirit Licences Ordinance, 1886." The conditions which had before been incorporated in the recognition were included in the Bill itself. Those relating to the hours of business were as follows:—

(1) No liquor shall be sold or drunk on the premises licensed between the hours of 11 p.m. and 6 a.m. (2) No liquor shall be sold or drunk on Sunday except moderate refreshment to persons bona fide travelling or to inmates of the house. (3) In a review dated the 10th April the second of these clauses is omitted. This was substantially what we had contended for in our article above mentioned. The intention to fix the hour of closing on week days at eleven o'clock escaped our notice at that time, but now that the matter has been brought forward we trust that the Government—if we have correctly expressed the views and wishes of the public on the subject, as we think we have—will be willing to make the necessary further alterations in the Bill and at least extend the hour to twelve o'clock. We are by no means sure that any restriction at all is necessary, but if it be decided to specify any hour certain, no hour earlier, than twelve o'clock would be consistent with the public convenience. One point, which strikes us as worthy of consideration is that, if people are deprived of the opportunity of obtaining their liquor at the hotels, one of the results will probably be an increase in the number of those clubs of questionable character to which the Chief Justice referred at the last meeting of the Legislative Council.

WHAT MAY BE the results, immediate or remote, of the Colonial and Indian Exhibition of 1886, the fact must be conceded even by the least enthusiastic that it was opened under most favourable auspices. Her Majesty the QUEEN-EMPERESS opened the Exhibition in person, and all the appanages of pomp and state, all the prestige that Royalty could give it were there. The presence of Her Majesty, who seems at length to have emerged from her long seclusion, may be taken both as a compliment to the Colonies and India, and as a proof of her interest in the outlying portions of the vast empire over which she reigns. Of all the Exhibitions yet held under the auspices of Her Majesty, the Colonial and Indian Exhibition of 1886, we think, calculated to effect the greatest good. From an educational point of view alone, its benefits will be enormous. Two or three visits to this great show will teach the English people more about the Colonies and India than most of them have ever learned in books. Few persons in the United Kingdom realise the immensity of the British empire or have more than a vague idea of the infinite variety of its resources. That the empires sets of Queen Victoria's dominions is a pretty well understood fact that the rising race learn at the Board Schools, but it is to be feared that the average Englishman has but a hazy idea of the remotest portions of the Empire, and certainly is not aware of their real wealth and capabilities. Nor has he much acquaintance with the different races who in common with him rest beneath the protection of the British flag and claim the rights and privileges of British citizenship. The Exhibition cannot fail to open the eyes of the most ignorant to a very considerable extent; it will create a lively and let us hope a lasting interest in the minds of the intelligent seeker after knowledge; it will give hints to the merchant and manufacturer; and it should beget a desire, especially among the young, for more intimate relations between the mother country and her great and growing children. The Prince of Wales appropriately referred to the World's Fair of 1881, the first international exhibition ever held, the suggestion of the Prince Consort, and invited attention to the progress made during the thirty-five years which have elapsed since that first meant but futile attempt to inaugurate the reign of universal peace. The area of the colonies has been extended enormously and their development in some cases has been phenomenal. Taking the case of Victoria, which was that year formed into a colony; it then possessed a population of 77,345, while now about a million souls are settled there, and its import and export trade reaches an annual value of over thirty-five millions sterling. Other great colonies, such as New Zealand and Queensland, have sprung into being, since that date, and become most prosperous communities. The changes have been startling and the progress magnificent. The exhibits from all these lands, situated in every quarter of the globe, possessing such various climates, gifted with such different but valuable resources, will go far to prove to the English public the strength that lies in Federation, and reveal to them the possibilities of such an united British Empire. That empire contains within itself every product of the globe, and it could with ease produce all the luxuries as well as all the necessities which civilized mankind can desire. A full consciousness of the strength of its practically unlimited undeveloped resources backed by prodigious

## DISEASES OF PLANTS.

Through the courtesy of the Rev. Dr. Graves of Canton, I have received jars and spores of a number of plants which are affected by various fungoid diseases. Some of these are of importance and interest only to the microscopist and student of vegetable pathology, in which department of botanical science it is necessary to observe carefully the life-history and behaviour of every known form of disease, as every new fact tends to throw a fuller light on the more important and destructive species of fungi. These latter affect our garden crops, farm and orchard produce, and greenhouse or conservatory boundaries. During the past few years their study has been assiduously prosecuted in America, England, and on the Continent of Europe. Specimens have been collected in various parts of the world, more especially in India and the Colonies, but there is undoubtedly much to be done in the Colonial Empire. A friend sent me last year a few plants from Wahu, and one of these was suffering from the familiar white-rust (*Cylindrospora candida*) so well known on many cruciferous plants. The history of this and many other important plant diseases has been ably traced by my friend, Mr. W. G. Smith, F.R.S., in his useful manual of *Diseases of Field and Garden Crops*, published in England at a remarkably low price, and embellished with many exquisite drawings taken from nature. If the diseases to which fruits, cereals, vegetables, and flowers are subject in China could be examined and a work of this kind produced it would be an inestimable boon to the people, especially as the work could be illustrated at very small cost.

I shall here confine myself to the study of two forms of disease, one black and the other white, which are found in Chinese rice plots, and will send drawings herewith, to be used by the Editor, either for loan, exhibition, or publication, as he may judge best. The first of these diseases presents a very familiar appearance, such as one sees in almost every field of wheat, oats, or barley at home. The ears are black and distorted. In England these black ears appear as soon as the corn has "shot," i.e., immediately on the ears bursting forth. The ears being at the period very green, their muddy neighbours show up very prominently. In the rice, I believe, in the Chinese rice plot, the black ears, which are the spike of rice (*Oryza sativa*) black and distorted. We now remove what should have been a ripe, starch-producing grain of rice, but in reality a half of starchy protein, and place a small portion (A. Fig. 1) under the microscope. Although the portion we have put under the lens is not half so large as a pin's head, the drop of water into which it was placed has disintegrated it into myriads of round bodies of inconceivable minuteness (Fig. 2). Here we learn at once that the disease is a species of *Ustilago* (from Latin *ustula*—to burn, because the plants seem to be burnt up by it). We now examine the round bodies a little more carefully. They are spores, each one capable of germinating and reproducing itself. When magnified 200 diameters they appear just the size of a pin's head, but when magnified 400 diameters (B. Fig. 2) objective and A. eyepiece) their form can be more correctly made out. I have drawn the simple spores to both scales (Fig. 3). Now, if we take an affected ear of English corn and cut it through the same process we obtain exactly the same result. This teaches us that the rust of the rice and the rust of corn are one and the same, and for this reason the botanical name of *Ustilago oryzae* Lin. The specific name *carbo* has reference to the charcoal-like appearance of the diseased ear. In Mr. W. G. Smith's "Diseases" already referred to will be found a valuable chapter (pp. 254–282) on the life-history of this disease. In the illustrations which accompany this paper I have copied some figures of the representing the spores of the *Ustilago* germinating. To stop the spread of the disease all should visit the field from time to time; cut off every black spike and convey it carefully away from the plots to be immediately burnt. This would save much grain. The second kind of disease is white and looks as though *tofu* or white-wash had been thrown over the standing ears. Examined with a pocket lens small hairs show themselves. These are the floccid or fruit-bearing stems of the fungus. So minute and delicate are the spores that a high power of the microscope is necessary to make them out. When we come to examine them, however, we readily discover their affinity to the common moulds which are found almost everywhere in the air. In the dissection of the fungus we have to know whether this kind of disease is common or not. If it is common, the Hongkong Daily Press will be interested in this subject, and would specimens of leaves, flowers, fruits, &c., which are diseased or abnormal to the Rev. Hildred Friend, F.R.S., Woking, England, all those which had any special pathological or economic interest should be fully described and figured for the good of the public in the *East*. Dried specimens wrapped separately in thin paper and sent between cardboard would come at a very low rate. The name, district, frequency, or other data likely to assist in the determination should also be placed with the specimen.

THE TAIKOO SUGAR REFINING CO. v. MESSRS. GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO. Mr. Francis Q.C. instructed by Messrs. Wotton and Duncan, for the plaintiffs; the Acting Attorney-General (Hon. E. J. Acland), instructed by Messrs. Sharp, Johnson, and Stokes, for the defendants. It will be remembered that the Taikoo Sugar Refining Co. brought the claim originally against Messrs. Gibb, Livingston & Co. as the security for a Chinese firm, Li Ching & Co., in a contract to procure from the plaintiff company all their output of a certain kind of sugar called P. sugar. Li Ching & Co. did not take delivery of a certain quantity, and it was sold by auction to the defendant company. The price then made and Li Ching's contract price was then claimed, the action being taken against the securities of Li Ching & Co. It was contended that the sugar was inferior to the sample upon which the contract was made, but the special jury which tried the case found that it was equal to sample, and gave a verdict for the plaintiffs for the amount claimed. The defendants appealed to the Chief Justice, and the action was subsequently made absolute, setting aside the decision and ordering a new trial. The action then proceeded to the Full Court against the rule, and after hearing the arguments on both sides the Lordships reserved their decision. Judgment was to have been delivered last week, but it was deferred to enable the parties to come to some compromise. The case was accordingly adjourned to the 12th inst. Mr. Francis Q.C. appeared for the plaintiffs, and Mr. H. S. Bidwell for the defendants. Mr. Bidwell stated that the action was brought against the plaintiffs for the amount claimed, and that the action was subsequently made absolute, setting aside the decision and ordering a new trial. 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## PRODUCE

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